

SPORTS



SLAVA WINS NATIONAL CUP

Havag beat the Moscow Lokomotiv 9-6, the rugby team of the Slava Watch-Making Factory has for the first time won the USSR Cup. The nine winning goals were scored by Slava's 25-year-old Andrei Barilov.

In the photo: Slava's captain Vladimir Pozdnyakov with the Cup and a scarf from the final match. Next, the best Soviet rugby players, including some who took part in this match, will appear in the USSR Rugby Federation Cup to be held in Moscow between August 14 and 24 to play against Italy, Japan, Poland and Yugoslavia.

Photos by Sergei Prosukov



CLEAR VICTORY FOR USSR

The USSR has made a clear sweep of all its seven games in the annual Drinik International water polo tournament, in which junior squads from socialist countries took part. Romania came second and Hungary third.

USSR TAKES ALL

The USSR made a grand slam in the running order of the European shooting championship ended in Miskolc, Hungary. Olympic winner Igor Sokolov, 23, captured the men's title amassing 595 points, a six-point improvement on the world mark. Moscow Olympics silver medallist Thomas Pfeiffer of the GDR came second with 588 points, ahead of Zygmund Bodziewicz of Poland (580).

The USSR also took the team title.

Nikolai Dedov, from Minet, won the junior title with 585 points and helped the USSR to the team title with 1,739 points.

GAVRILOV IN CONFIDENT LEAD

Yuri Gavrilov, of Moscow Spartak, is the top scoring player in the national football championship, with 18 goals under his belt. Incidentally, he has scored in the past four successive games. Raman Shengelyan, of Tbilisi Dynamo, is trailing him with 13 goals, and Oleg Blokhin has one goal less. Moscow Spartak totalled the highest number of goals in the championship.

Spartak dowed Tbilisi Dynamo, European Cup Winners Cup holders, 3-1. In the highlight game of the recent round,

Kiev Dynamo leads the standings with 38 points, followed by Spartak (33) and Moscow. Dynamo (28).

BASKETBALL IN THE YEAR 2000

A conference of the International Amateur Basketball Federation (PIBA) for the countries of Europe and the Mediterranean basin held in Strbske Pleso, Czechoslovakia, has decided to hold a conference, "European Basketball in the Year 2000", in late January 1982 in Rome. Similar conferences will be held in other parts of the globe, to be followed by a world conference, "Basketball in the Year 2000" in Cali (Colombia). The Rome gathering will discuss organization of contests for national and club-level teams, advertising, the players' status, contacts with business circles, and the evolution of rules.

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We invited 27 candidates to the final line-up for a try-out," coach Stanislav Neveslav told a TASS correspondent.

"A new generation of players is actively taking over, he noted.

Laskog from the bunch who played in the world championship in Sweden are debutant Mikal, who has been taken ill,

Frycer and veteran Hlinka,

YOUTH TAKING OVER

Czechoslovakia is holding up preparations for the Canada Cup ice-hockey spectacle. The top players twice got together, which makes Novy, Pouzar and Dvotak the only ones of the old guard in the squad.

On August 15, the team is scheduled to set out to Sweden for August 17 and 19 games vs the hosts and on August 23, against Finland. On August 24 the squad will get back home for a final selection to the Canada-bound team.

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THE WORLD

Salvadoran patriots' future government sets forth its programme

San José. The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front has ended public the draft programme of the future Revolutionary Democratic Government of El Salvador.

The document says that the Revolutionary Democratic Government will consist of representatives of all the sections of the population who will contribute to the uniting of the dictatorship which has started a genocidal war, and to a rebuffing of the interference from American imperialism and its puppets in the country. It will secure independence for El Sal-

vador, and the right to self-determination for the Salvadoran people. It will also carry out political and economic transformations so as to guarantee a more equitable distribution of wealth, access to culture and medical services to the population and an effective guarantee of the democratic rights in an overwhelming majority of Salvadorans.

To its foreign policies, the Revolutionary Democratic Government will follow a course of peaceful coexistence and non-alignment.

India concerned over U.S. arms supplies

Dehi. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has expressed her country's profound concern over the American decision to supply Pakistan with up-to-date F-16 fighter-bombers

and other newest weapons. She pointed out that the US actions are leading to growing tensions in South Asia and to the arms race on the subcontinent.

PUWP Central Committee holds plenary meeting

(Continued from page 1)

We must do everything to prevent it.

We should do everything to strengthen Poland's international position, and that with our allies first and foremost, said Stanislaw Karol. What would happen to our economy were it not for the traditional links with the Soviet economy. This is practically the only important link which works smoothly and on which the whole of Polish national economy is dependent.

The situation in the country is a cause of concern to all, in-

cluding our allies. We are part of the great socialist community, and a weak Poland weakens the community. This is the way we should regard our international responsibilities. In this complicated situation, in which we find our country, we expect our guidance to the fraternal CPSU and personally to Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for their understanding of the problems which beset Poland and for the tremendous economic assistance which is being given to us by the Soviet Union.



The credo of Western democracy.
Drawing by Leonid Belobrov

VIEWPOINT

NO TO 'STAR WARS'

The Soviet Union has proposed that the following item should be added to the agenda of the forthcoming 36th session of the UN General Assembly in New York: "On the conclusion of a treaty banning the placement of any type of weapons in space".

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev has called the efforts to stave off the militarization of space a "great and human goal". "Let the boundless ocean of space", he stressed, "be clear and free of weapons of any type".

Soviet diplomacy has long-standing achievements in this area to its credit. As far back as 1958 the USSR proposed banning the use of space for military purposes. The International community as a whole has also done a lot in this respect: nuclear tests in space were banned in 1963; and 1967 saw a ban imposed on the placement in space of weapons of mass destruction.

There is still one loop-hole in the international legal structure, as it stands at present: it is not illegal to put weapons in orbit provided they do not fall within

the category of weapons of mass destruction.

This loop-hole leaves the way open for military ventures which might well seem fantastic to the laymen in the United States, such possibilities are presented to the general public in the form of gloriously cinematic films, for instance, "Star Wars". At the same time the US Department of Defense is engaged in very practical projects for turning space into another theatre of military operations. The Department recently set up a special space planning group designed to cater primarily for the military aspect of the Shuttle programme, now virtually being run by the Pentagon.

One idea haunting US armchair strategists is to have this spaceship equipped with laser weapons. Appropriate tests are scheduled for the fourth Shuttle mission next year.

Other, even bolder projects, include the use of the so-called X-ray laser, requiring a small nuclear explosion for its activation, and chemical lasers. There could have critical importance.

Gennady Gerasimov



The history of the post-war arms race shows that the opponents have been running very close in the military technology race, maintaining an approximate parity—but at an increasingly higher level. It is pointless to raise this level to cosmic proportions.

The Americans speculate on the use of their "superior space technology". With regard to the present Soviet proposals concerning demilitarization of space, it will most probably be said that they are not beneficial to the American side. But the country which initiated the space age by sowing up the first Sputnik is guided by longer-term considerations.

To see space purely in terms of earthly squabbles is to display one's parochialism and obsession with short-term considerations. The Soviet proposals are motivated not by military-fascist stragglers, but by a strategic concern for the preservation of peace.

It is not the Soviet Union that is challenging America in space. Rather space itself provides a challenge to the Soviet Union, to America and to the whole of mankind. It urges us to learn to live in peace aboard the Earth spaceship or else we would destroy it ourselves. The Soviet proposal for banning the placement of any weapons in space reminds people of their common destiny, here on earth: let us make sure that we don't add yet another theatre of military operations to the lot that are already in existence.

Erich Honecker addresses Berliners

Berlin. A parade of military units of GDR workers has been held in Berlin to celebrate 20 years since measures were taken to strengthen the GDR border with West Berlin. The workers were addressed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker.

Ten years ago, he said, the Warsaw Treaty decided to establish such a regimen on the border between the GDR and West Berlin, which would secure reliable control and set up a decisive barrier in the way of imperialist subversion against the countries of the socialist community.

Thanks to the erection of the anti-fascist protective barrier,

it became possible to defend the socialist gains of our workers and peasants power, and a major contribution was made to securing peace.

Nicaragua: agrarian reform enters second stage

Moskva. The Revolutionary government has launched the second stage of its agrarian reform.

During the first stage, the National Revival government nationalized lands belonging to dictator Somosa and his immediate entourage, handing them over to peasants with little or no land. Under the new agrarian reform law, plantations in the Pacific coast and Maderas departments are to be nationalized if their area exceeds 500 hectares (1 hectare = 6,097 sq m) unless they are properly cultivated. In these areas, 600 plantations on an area of over 800 thousand hectares are to be expropriated.

In Malaya, as he had done in the Philippines, the Chinese premier urged the creation of a single front involving China, Lee Kuan Yew claimed that China must withdraw its support for these groupings.

SENEGAMBIA IN THE OFFING?

Paris. According to Agence France-Presse, influential circles in Dakar are now drawing up plans to create the Federation of Senegambia, with Senegal and Gambia as its constituent parts. Quoting informed sources, the agency says that the Gambian President will hold the post of deputy head of state.

SOVIET FAMILY GOES HOME LEAVING KIDS BEHIND

Washington. The Soviet family of the Polovchak have returned home without securing a return of their two kidnapped children.

For over a year, the Polovchaks have been going through an ordeal after they became disengaged with life in America and decided to go home to Chicago. The Ukrainian nationalists and the Baptists lured away their daughter Natalya and kidnapped their 12-year-old son Vladimir, while the city's immigration authorities, with the knowledge and permission of people in charge of the State Department, have granted him "political asylum". Nothing has come out of the inquiry, beset with bureaucratic procrastination, into a very clear matter concerning a return to his parents of a child below age. And this despite the laws being on the side of the Polovchaks, as the side of the Polovchaks, as they have emphasized, by the lawyers.

Naturally the Pentagon justifies its military programmes, including those in space, by the need to counter the "Soviet threat". Including the Soviet space threat. But, as the Panthers are well aware, the real goal in this area, just as is the case with neutron weapons or any other weapons system, is to achieve military superiority. According to Graham, superpower in space could have critical importance.

MN INFORMATION NO. 64, 1981

THE WORLD

A decision has been taken in the USA to start full-scale production of the F-18 Hornet fighter (photo). It is believed that this will be the most expensive aircraft ever to be designed in the USA. Each plane will cost the taxpayer \$2 million dollars, including the cost of research and development.



FACTS AND EVENTS

STATEMENT BY USSR MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

© Kuwait has turned down an American offer to sell it 60 Hawk anti-aircraft missiles.

© Numerous fires have destroyed pastures and plantations of coffee and other crops in Brazil.

© At the end of September, President Mitterrand of France is to go to Saudi Arabia on his first official foreign visit since his installation as head of state.

© 200,000 adults in Baltimore, Maryland, USA (or one-tenth of the state's population), are to all intents and purposes illiterate, according to a John Hopkins University report.

© The US Department of the Air Force has temporarily grounded all F-16 fighters on suspicion that there is a fault in their electronic control system. Recommendations to suspend F-16 flights have also been sent to all commands having F-16s in their air forces.

© Over the past six months, planes in Portugal have gone up by an average 16.5 per cent as compared with the same period last year.

© The three leading manufacturers of electronics in Japan—Hitachi, Nippon Denki, and Fujitsu—have won a government contract for the manufacture of the "Badge" anti-aircraft automatic system. Local experts estimate that "Badge", which will be completed in 1987, will cost the tax-payer nearly 800,000 million yen.

© British Airways has announced its intention of laying off some 9,000 employees. The reason given for the redundancies is that BA is experiencing "acute financial difficulties". The total figure for the unemployed in Britain at the present time exceeds 2.85 million people.

© In France, the production of iron and steel in the first six months of the year went down by 16.3 and 15.4 per cent respectively.

PATRICE LUMUMBA IS CIA VICTIM

London. The Daily Telegraph has published an article by its New York correspondent Hugh Davis who reports that before long information is to be published in the United States that it was President Eisenhower who personally ordered the killing of the prominent Congolese political leader Patrice Lumumba.

The correspondent is referring to the book, "The Congo Case" by Madelyn Geib, which is now being prepared for publication. The author says that shortly before Patrice Lumumba was murdered, Sidney Gottlieb, a high-ranking CIA official, had arrived in the Congo. According to the latter, the plans for the murder of the Congolese leader had been considered at one of the meetings of the National Security Council. According to Madelyn Geib, the meeting was attended by staff members of the CIA and the State Department, and was presided over by President Eisenhower.

© Comicos, one of the largest film studios in the world, has nothing to do with any secret military institution. The village here controls that 100,000 photographs is a great sin.

According to the press, Slovotel is the only place in the world where the religious beliefs of its inhabitants forbid them to have cameras, radios, TV sets or tape recorders.

© This unusual race took place recently in the French capital. Two hundred walkers and cyclists ran over a nine-kilometre course. For the first time women were allowed to take part in this annual contest. The winner, however, was a man.

Photo AP-TASS

MN INFORMATION NO. 64, 1981

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR WAR TO BE ELIMINATED AND NOT LIMITED

During World War II which killed 50,000,000 people and destroyed thousands of towns and villages, the different explosives used had a total yield of about five megatonnes, written in his article in PRAVDA Academician Yevgeny Chuzov who is Chairman of the Committee, "Directive for the Prevention of Nuclear War" at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. Specialists estimate that today arsenals of different countries have stockpiles of nuclear explosives which are 10,000 times as destructive. It is easy to imagine what would happen in a nuclear war, it is the Western strategists believe, nuclear ammunition with a total yield of nearly 20,000 megatonnes were blown up over the Northern Hemisphere alone.

The present generation of nuclear arms is many times more destructive than the Hiroshima bomb. A report concerning the consequences of a one-megatonne bomb exploded over a city of one million residents, which was presented to a Congress of "The World Doctors for the Prevention of Nuclear War", said that nearly 300,000 people would die at the shock wave, heat and radiation, a nearly 400,000 would be wounded, half burns and amputees from radiation.

Nuclear weapons should be destroyed before they destroy people. The only way out of the present dangerous situation is to hold early honest, equitable and effective negotiations.

CRISIS THREATENS CHINA

There has been a noticeable slowdown in the heavy industry growth rates in China and a falling back in the fuel and power industries, writes G. Nikulin in the TRUD newspaper. In 1981, there was a drop in the production of coal, oil, gas, steel and power. To make up for the sharp rise in the budget deficit, China sold nearly 45 per cent of the funds destined for capital construction, merged or shut down unprofitable enterprises, and flooded a government loan. This proved of no avail, however—some 23.3 per cent of state-run factories remained unprofitable in varying measure.

The so-called programme of four modernizations only recently widely advertised by the Chinese leaders, the paper continues, is increasingly being turned into a mere propaganda play. The earlier projected 1976-1985 ten-year plan for economic development has been discarded as unrealistic, and a big question mark hangs over the 1981-1985 five-year plan.

China has to contend with a chronic growth in unemployment: some 50,000,000 urbanites, or one in every four of China's 1.2 billion citizens, are now without work. China faces a serious financial and economic crisis, TRUD emphasizes.

IS THERE A WAY OUT OF THE LEBANESE CRISIS?

Today when people in the United States, Israel and even in Western Europe speak about the Lebanon war, they usually mention that it is the Syrians and the Palestinians who are preventing it from an end, writes Igor Belyayev in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The former are usually referred to as "the invaders", and the latter as "terrorists". This is not true in either case. The Syrians, who came to the Lebanon at the request of Elias Sarkis, the legitimate President, were also asked to come by the "Lebanese Front" to help the Phalangists besieged in the city of Zahlé, which, by last spring, had been turned into their stronghold. Now, the "Lebanese Front" is demanding that the Syrians should go, and it is pouring abuse on them.

The Palestinians have been in the Lebanon since May 1948 when they fled persecutions from the Israelis. The Lebanese gave them shelter. Suddenly, in 1973, one began to hear talk about the "nationalisation" of the Lebanon.

Both ideas originated in the United States. They are the brainchild of Henry Kissinger who considered that the shortest possible way of dealing with the Palestinian problem was through the Lebanon. The Americans trying to convince the Palestinians and the Shomroni: that it was absolutely necessary to hit the Lebanon's left-wingers, the "Palestinians" friends and that it was essential to start a war against them.

There is a way out of the Lebanon crisis. It lies in an immediate stop being put to the fascist aggression against the Lebanon, in one and to the imperialist interference in the country's domestic affairs; in a genuinely fair solution to the Palestinian problem, and in a comprehensive Middle East settlement, of which the Soviet Union has been a persistent and firm advocate.



Photo AP-TASS

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**Round
the Soviet
Union**

"THE ART OF TYPE DESIGN" IS AN EXHIBITION WHICH HAS OPENED AT THE ESTONIAN STATE INSTITUTE OF ART. Its exhibitors are the students of Vile Toos, a well-known artist. He is in charge of the country's only school of type design which has educated 400 people in the 15 years since it was set up in the Estonian capital, Tallinn.

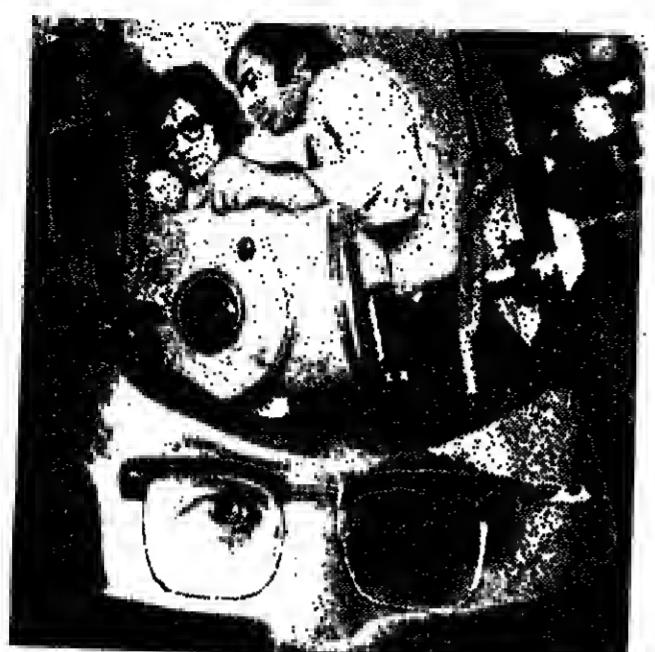
AT A CONFERENCE IN KRAZNOYARSK NEW DESIGNS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED FOR RURAL HOUSING. The designs take into account the harsh conditions prevailing in the north—they will remain warm and comfortable even at outside temperatures of minus 38°C. This year over two million rural residents in the USSR will move into new homes.

NINETY COUNTRIES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING THE UN AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, ARE TO TAKE PART IN THE MOSCOW BOOK FAIR SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER THIS YEAR. The Fair's motto is: "Books for Peace and Progress". The Palestine Liberation Organization is also taking part.

THE MOSCOW CENTRE FOR THE TRANSPLANTATION OF ORGANS AND TISSUES HAS DESIGNED OVER 28 MODELS OF AN ARTIFICIAL HEART SYSTEM. It has been found that the models can sustain life in animals for several days. Academician Valery Shumakov, one of the inventors of the artificial heart, believes that an adequate substitute for the human heart will appear in 15-30 years.

THE REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT GREEK PORT OF CERKINITIDA HAVE BEEN FOUND BY SCUBA ARCHAEOLOGISTS OFF THE WESTERN SHORE OF THE CRIMEA. The port was marked on the map of the ancient seafarers. In the 5th century BC it was believed to be the biggest port of the Crimea. The archaeologists also found the remains of an early Greek ship and the ruins of some houses.

SIBERIA'S RESEARCH CENTRE



Scientist Mikhail Lavrenyev, decided to set up a Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in order to develop the natural resources of Siberia and the Far East. Many specialists followed him and came here. Leaving jobs and comforts, they set about establishing research centre.

Today the scientists of Akademgorodok have achieved major successes in mathematics; in the physics of elementary particles; in genetics and the geochemistry of the planet. New directions have been mapped out and schools set up, which occupy leading places in Soviet and world science. Every year about 100 major research development projects are made available to the national economy.

Studied in Akademgorodok is the Novosibirsk State University, and attached to this is a special three-year physics and mathematics school for gifted children. Each year scientists organize olympiads in schools all over Siberia and the Far East. The winners are given the opportunity to study in the Akademgorodok school. Those who complete the three-year course usually enrol at the University.

The Institutes of Akademgorodok cooperate successfully with foreign countries.

At the gas dynamics laboratory of the Institute of Hydrodynamics, The boys and girls from the physics and mathematics school have plenty of time for discussions during breaks between classes.

Photo by Vladimir Novikov



LIGHTERS BOUND FOR THE ARCTIC

The shipyard at Sovetskaya Gavan is the first yard in the Far East that has begun building lighter container ships for carrying large amounts of cargo in the Extreme North and the Far East.

Specialized vessels built to advanced designs, for instance, container ships, tugs, and ferries, not only add to the freight-carrying capacity of the Soviet merchant marine but also make it more nimble and efficient; they are particularly effective in cutting down the time needed to handle motor ships in harbours.

In the current five-year plan period the yard at Sovetskaya Gavan will build new lighter ships specifically designed for navigation in the Arctic. It is also intended to launch a nuclear-powered lighter. This will facilitate the quickest possible development of the North.

CLOTHING FOR BUILDERS

The town-builders of Latvia have been provided with an opportunity to produce new finishing material. The first consignment of units produced from the so-called Riga-concrete was obtained at the Jelgava plant of building materials, stretching for 240 kilometres.

At first one just delights in the natural surroundings of Akademgorodok. It is literally buried in greenery. Squirrels hop along the streets and quail busily take food from the umbrellas. Half an hour's walk away from the city and one comes across elk.

There are now 21 Institutes in Akademgorodok; 25 years ago there were none. In 1958 a group of scientists, led by Academician Valery Shumakov, head of the

Academy of Sciences, have already been working on the new material. It is strong, durable, and light. It can be used right away from white marble.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

THE CAR IN THE CITY

The streets of Moscow stretch for a total of 4,000 km. The city authorities, therefore, pay constant attention to the building and reconstruction of streets and thoroughfares and to improvements in the maintenance of roads and roadside equipment. To a great extent their work has ensured the smooth running of the city's transport, and they have achieved their tasks on increase in road safety for vehicles and passengers alike.

Several experimental buildings faced with the new material have been erected in Riga. Outwardly, it cannot be told right away from white marble.

However, we cannot yet say that we have attained our goals in keeping an even flow of traffic moving through our city, at the same time as ensuring the highest possible standards of convenience and safety to pedestrians, writes A. Nosikov, head of the Moscow Road Traffic Inspectorate, in the national daily *PRAVDA*. We still have to put up with the fact that some thoroughfares in our city are loaded to the limit of their capacity. We have to speed up the construction of the new 35 km ring motorway, which will act as a bypass road to relieve strain on the Sadovoye Kol'tso (the old ringway round Moscow). As the number of cars and lorries are growing at a rapid pace, the building of new main roads and motorways has to be treated as a priority.

This will be expensive both in terms of labour and money, yet there can be no two minds about the need for such improvements. The development of the network of streets and thoroughfares is being carried out according to the Master Plan for the construction and reconstruction of the capital. Large sums of money for capital investment are earmarked for this purpose each year.

IS THE FAMILY IN NEED OF A LEADER?

I believe the artist's attitude towards the surrounding world is all important. My position is to understand the world and its great purpose. I respect artists who follow their own road in art. Anti-spiritual, obstructionist and nihilistic naturalism are often to me. Holding in his hand a compass of national traditions, an artist like the legendary Odysseus must pilot his ship between Sisyphus and Charibdis—naturalism and obscurantism. I am for realism. In its highest sense, Dosurovsky talked about "the world-wide responsiveness of us Russians". I am trying via my work to put his words into practice.

What are the basic qualities required of a family leader? It is not strength (physical or economic) that is needed, but competence, experience, vigour, the readiness to take a decision, practicality and intelligence. The real leader does not need to take refuge in resort to threats to assert himself. He acts via argument and persuasion.

It is strange that whereas the need of, or lack, the inevitability of a leader appearing in any group of people is taken for granted, the existence of a leader in a family is sometimes considered an anachronism, or vestige of the past. Equally before the law, after all, does not mean that we have identical intellectual abilities of chorofiles...

THE ARTIST IN THE MODERN WORLD

What role does the artist play in the modern world? Is it calling to fight, to prophesy, or to contemplate? Ilyi Glazunov, himself a well known artist, discusses this subject in the *SMENA* magazine.

The look of the real artist, his purpose in life is to help the nation to see itself, to recognize its historic road and its destination, Glazunov writes. When the artist creates he is guided by the desire... to express himself in an appropriate form. He is... in effect, expressing his view of the contemporary world. But the finished work of art inevitably becomes a public property. It influences society. Art and politics are closely interrelated. Art is a medium for the transmission of lofty spiritual values. It acts as a bridge between people's souls.

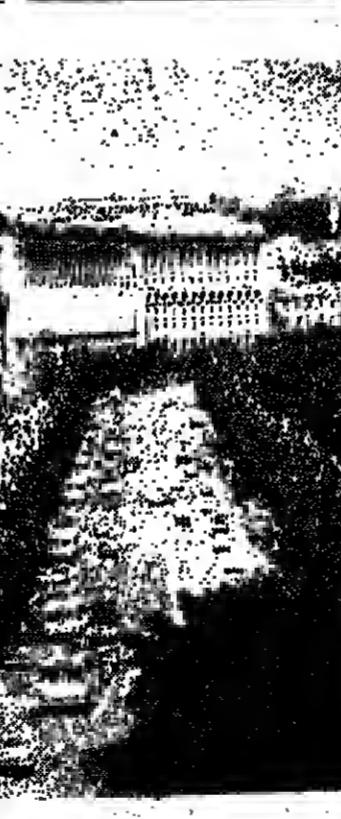
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Places to visit



St Sofia's gilded cupolas.

KIEV capital of the Ukraine



Kreshchatchik, Kiev's main street.

Children's resort in the Pamirs

A new children's resort has been built in a picturesque gorge of the Pamir Mountains, not far from Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan (Central Asia). The combination of mountain air, hot mineral springs and sunshine, typical of the area, produce favourable conditions for the rest and treatment of children. Workers, employees and peasants receive vouchers to such sanatoriums for their children, either free of charge or at cheap rates. The full cost of the vouchers is borne by the state budget. This summer in the USSR there are 1,200 children's resorts and more than 50,000 health-building camps in action.

Slav the Wise in honour of his victory over the nomadic tribes. The cathedral is famous not only as a masterpiece of ancient Slav architecture, but also for the many historical events that it has witnessed. This is where Russia's first library and school were set up. It was here the Bogdan Khmelnitsky, the Ukraine's national hero (there is a monument to Bogdan in the square in front of St Sofia), received the Russian embassy in honour of the re-establishment of the Ukraine with Russia.

Tourists continue as their way through the ancient narrow streets paved with big stone blocks, which start near the St Andrew Church built by the famous architect Raselli, the author of the Winter Palace in Leningrad.

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

Alexei Chichinadze

Recently a premiere of the ballet "Don Quixote" took place at Moscow's Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. It was produced by the theatre's chief choreographer Alexei Chichinadze.

It is difficult to say in which field Chichinadze is most famous: as a leading dancer or as a choreographer.

Chichinadze has a wide range: he has danced the part of roguish, capricious poet from "Slavianskaya" — the first role he ever danced on the stage, the sly Barmalei from the children's play "Doctor Ouch-St-Hurt", crafty Paolo from the ballet "Francesca da Rimini". And, of course, the leader and courageous prince Siegfried from "Swan Lake".

When and how did Chichinadze become a choreographer? It all started in the 6th form of the Moscow School of Choreography, where he was a student. One day, during a music lesson, when he was particularly bad, Pyotr Gusin, a teacher of classical dance, came to see him. "Do you understand what you are playing?", he asked the boy who was practicing Liszt's "Nobilissimo". "Of course," Chichinadze replied. "And can you visualize this music to dance?" "Yes," was the answer. "I will give you three days to think about it." And so Chichinadze's first work, to the music of Liszt, was born in three days.

Following the advice of Roslav Zakharev, the well-known Soviet choreographer, Chichinadze, while continuing his work in the theatre, began to study at the choreography department of the Lunacharsky State Institute of Dramatic Art.

From 1967 to 1971 Alexei Chichinadze worked as chief choreo-



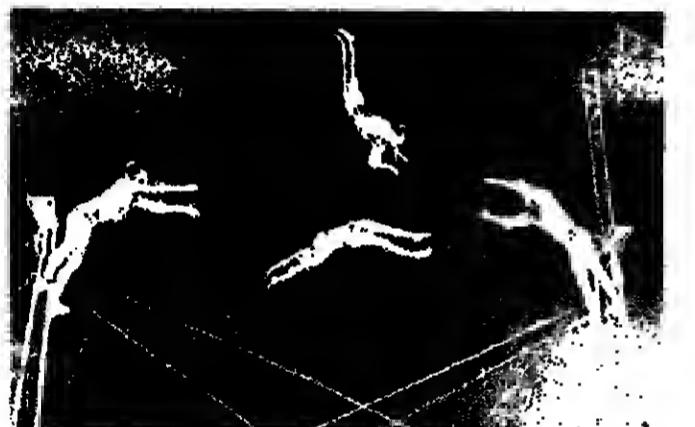
grapher to Warsaw's Bolshoi Theatre, at the theatre's invitation. He then became chief choreographer of the Moscow Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre. Some of Chichinadze's works are danced at the Komische Oper, in Berlin.

All his best works — "Suite from the Ballet 'Gayane'", "Copéia", "Stepan Rast", "Sakurash", "Clouette" and lastly "Don Quixote" make use of elements of national dance which are blended with classical dance. His choreography is, in addition, extremely musical.

"I am a realist in my work," says Chichinadze. "And I don't want to be anything else. Dance must be linked to the people, as Art is linked to the land. A production is the joint creation of choreographer and dancers, the dancers are the co-authors. When the final work is produced on the stage, the role of a choreographer is at an end, but it lives on thanks to the efforts of the dancers."

Margarita ANOKHINA

From Manet to Matisse



DANCING ANCIENT STYLE

The "Merry Areas" summer Circus now to be seen at the Central Cork Park in Moscow. (Authors, among many other fascinating members of the Constellation group of acrobats, coached by Valentin Anapogov in action.)

FACTS and EVENTS

An exhibition has opened of the works of L. Zarubin, the Lithuanian folk artist, at the George Pampilon National Arts Centre in Paris. Many are portraits of our contemporaries and leaders of Zarubin's native Lithuania.

Banks Europe Publishers in Budapest put out in Hungarian from 30 to 40 books by Russian classical and Soviet writers and poets every year. The Library of Soviet Literature series, which has been published since 1973, is in great demand. A recent edition is II, the book, "Starry Hours". It is a collection of works by 200 poets from 15 Soviet Union republics.

In Soviet night music-venues have had another opportunity to meet the popular Japanese group, Sōny-Zaka, conducted by Sōney Matsuta, and the women's trio, Toy. During the fourth tour of these groups of the Soviet Union, the central television programme showed them. The Japanese singers performed Japanese and Soviet songs.

The folk dance ensemble from Kaunas performing an ancient Lithuanian dance.

Shostakovich on screen

"I always strove for popular recognition of my music," is how Dmitry Shostakovich described his work.

These words act as the keynote to the full-length documentary-biographical film, "Dmitry Shostakovich. Alto Sonata", made at the Leningrad documentary film studio to mark the composer's 75th anniversary this September.

I am convinced that some day when our descendants want to know about our century they will play Shostakovich, just as is the case today with Mozart or Beethoven. We have thus tried to show the indissoluble link between the composer and

on July 5, 1975.

WHAT'S ON!

August 15-17

THEATRES

Bolshoi Musical Theatre [71 Leningradsky Prospekt], 15, 16 — Borinsky, "Federigo del Albergi"; 17 — "The Nude Against a Red Background" and "The Romeo and Juliet".

Chambo Musical Theatre [71 Leningradsky Prospekt], 15, 16 — Borinsky, "Federigo del Albergi"; 17 — "The Nude Against a Red Background" and "The Romeo and Juliet".

FILMS

"I Want Him to Come" (Gorky Film Studios, USSR). About a touching friendship between two boys. Cineman "Moskva" (Meyakovskaya Sq), Metro Mayakovskaya. A Man in Raglan (Romania). The secret service in action. Cinema "Baku" (12 Ulyevitsa St), Metro Airport.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment), 15 — Concerts by the Polyphony Chorus (Singing Guitars), pop group from Leningrad, "Orpheus and Euridice", song-opera, 16, 17 — Concerts by the Dutch Swing College Band variety group from the Netherlands. Tchaikovsky Concert Hall (20

Oktyabrskaya St), Metro Aeroport.

BUSINESS

Exhibition of Indian insulation materials

We attach much importance to the development of business ties with Soviet organizations.

"Back and Co. (India) Ltd. and Soviet organizations have been cooperating for almost 15 years," Ravi Belha, Director-General of Beck and Co. (India) Ltd. The firm had recently its exhibition in Moscow that featured, among other things, insulation materials used in electrical engineering. It was mounted with a view to stepping up the ties with the Soviet Union.

Ravi Belha pointed out that the exhibition coincided with the 10th anniversary of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation which is widely observed by the Indian and Soviet peoples.

"Back and Co. (India) Ltd.

and Soviet organizations have been cooperating for almost 15 years," Ravi Belha said. He added that the firm won this year the Soviet order for 5,000 tonnes of enamel for electrical insulation. "Our ties are not limited to trade alone. Scientific and technical contacts with Soviet research institutions in the field of the cable industry and insulation materials have noticeably grown over the past years."

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